

only deplorable, but a violation of common sense, and is a mockery on our boasted civilization.

Resolved, That the system of military training, as practiced in our benevolent asylums for orphans and other institutions, is to be deprecated by every lover of peace.

Resolved, That the reduction of the armies in Europe, and the success of the London Peace Society in having such an able representative as the Hon. Henry Richards, M. P., are subjects for

Resolved, That if duelling is a wrong, national duelling in the form of a war is likewise a wrong, and that the people have not the right to delegate to Congress the power to declare war.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions,

The Committee on Organization presented their report, naming the following as officers of the association for 1967:

President—Alfred H. Love, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-Presidents—Lucrétia Mott, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rachel W. M. Townsend, Philadelphia, Pa., and Isaac McMillan, New York City
Secretary—Henry T. Child, M.D., Philadelphia
Assistant-Secretary—Lydia A. Schofield
Treasurer—T. Elwood Chapman, Philadelphia
Executive Council—
President—John C. McGraw, New York
A. Mary Wise, Clayton B. Rogers, Martin Hoyt,
man, Jr., Philadelphia; Jacob L. Paxon, Norristown;
Dinah Mendenthal, Hamorton; Mary B. Lightfoot,
Philadelphia; Robert E. Smith, Swarth Hill,
Philadelphia; Rebecca Scharf, Germantown; Ruth
Child, Darby; Francis Parker, Philadelphia; Samuel
Townsend, Philadelphia; Malhon D. Linton, Newtown;
Elizabeth G. Linton, Philadelphia; H. Indil West,
Chester; Rebecca T. Magill, New Hope; Margaret
Bass, Martha Rescock and J. E. Longshore, Philadel-

FOURTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY, 27th.

The proceedings were opened by a brief address by the President, Alfred H. Love, of the University of Chicago.

Charles C. Burleigh, so long identified with the cause of freedom, was introduced. He condoned his remarks principally to the first resolution read before the association, which was adopted on a Friday afternoon, which declares the right of individuals or governments to take arms to settle difficulties, arbitration should be resorted to, and we should show our enemies that we are practicing humanity and were patriots.

The report of the Trustees was then read. It shows a balance on hand of \$29.62.

A number of new names were added to the list of members.

Johnnie Truth, an aged colored woman, formerly a slave, made a few remarks in which she denounced the taking of life by hanging, assuring her hearers that it had a tendency of increasing murders. While a slave she never favored resorting to arms to abolish it, but did all that her humanity permitted to do away with the practice.

Alfred H. Love said that he had always felt a deep interest in the matter of reform, and believed that a more progressive spirit prevailed among the masses than here

for it," should be laid aside. The idea of any one going to his country, in the strictest sense, he pronounced a fallacy. If people, he said, who go to fight and die for their country are to be considered traitors, what favor would we do to protect and shield themselves behind trees, walls or forts or the bulwarks of vessels, but would have their efforts and die at once for their country's sake. "In preparation for war," This said the speaker, "as men are made for war." Why? "Why?" asked in preparation for war? Why should we endeavor to perpetrate it? Why not in time of peace prepare for a lasting peace—a lasting tranquility and happiness?

The speaker then told of orphan children in the orphan schools of our own Commonwealth and in the public schools of New England. The children of the former were made orphans by the war, by the military teaching of the nation, and why should the same spirit to incite them to war? He then turned to the subject of manliness. Even in the House of Refuge the system of manliness-training is talked of, and efforts are made to introduce it. He considered it a dreadful undertaking and a dangerous thing, and closed, as usual, over whom their parents and just all others, the great good and improvement upon their minds the necessity of war.

"My country, right or wrong"—another motto he considered wrong. The idea of country being supreme

equal of principle, was a great mistake. He favored

He spoke about the militia tax, pronouncing it oppressive and unjust. The Bill of Rights, which gives every citizen conscientiously opposed to war and taxation for the support of the military the right to refuse paying what the Government may demand, he said, still remains open on statute books, and is therefore a law, and a righteous shield to every conscientious man.

In referring to our complications with Spain he could be said, he said, see nothing denoting a war. If the difficulty should assume a more startling attitude, it was a matter best for arbitration, and can be settled in a little while without bloodshed or the waste of money.

In concluding his remarks he offered the following :

Assured, That the recent action of the Government and the general sympathy of the people in behalf of the Indians and the prompt execution of the policy of the United States in relation to their rights which make peace possible and deserved, and, with the aid of the Government, the Indian troubles will cease and the Indian race to be dependent.

Assured, That the present Spanish complication proves the wisdom of the policy of the United States in relation to the Indians as you would be done by."

And to settle the vexed question of foreign powers fitting out war vessels we should abolish the right of the United States to send war vessels to the coast of any country to permit other nations to do the wrong which we ourselves refuse to do.

And they adopted.

Hon. M. M. Bovee, Thomas Edward Longshore and Jacob L. Paxson made brief addresses, urging the continuation of the present peace movement.

The meeting then read from J. K. H. Wilcox, dated at Paris, giving accounts of the visit of the Duke of Orleans, Prince of the Spanish Ministry of War, and Gen. Vizanero, leader of the Spanish abolitionists and protestants. The latter assured him that he was an advocate of peace, and that he would endeavor to bring about peace between Spain and Cuba by establishing a branch of the Universal Peace Union.

Francis Vincent, of Wilmington, Del., read a series of resolutions proposing an international code of laws for the benefit of the human race.

Mr. Love here stated that Senator Sumner had written

him that he was about preparing such a code, and that David Dudley Field had already perfected a plan and

The venerable Lucretia Mott made the concluding address. She said that the Peace movement should be kept on as simple a basis as possible, for the better it would be.

England, she said, could not be induced to adopt Republican principles, and the United States were in no position of giving them up, hence the adoption of an innovation of giving them up.

She thought it better to leave all plans open for reflection and conviction, as their goodness would be wrought in time. If the people can be convinced of the evil of war, she was induced to adopt means for the removal of its leading cause.

Her peace will be assured. She wished to encourage the friends of peace. The United States, she said, is advancing in civilization and enlightenment, and as they press on, the moral sentiment will be increased.

One thing alone was galling to her—the doing away of corporal punishment at home and in the public schools. It was a species of barbarism that our intellects had outgrown.

In concluding, she said, if nations disagree, they fight, and generally after blood-letting and great finan-

cial loss, cease hostilities, and settle their difficulties through a peace congress or a specie of arbitration which they should have resorted to before going into battle.

Woman's Rights.

While the men have their Reapers, Mowers, Horse-Rakes, Thrashing-Machines, etc., every woman has a just claim to be provided with such labor saving implements of household use as the **FORSTER AND DOTY WASHING-MACHINE.**

